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EXAMINER

HOANG, SON T

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This communication is in response to the amendment filed on August 6, 2010.

Claims 1-2, 4, 16-17, 19, and 21-28 are canceled.

Claims 3, 5-15, 18, and 20 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments to the claims have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

First, Applicant argues towards independent **claims 3, 15, and 18** regarding that there is no finding to support obviousness conclusion of the combination of Oren and Koka.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the above remark. Oren teaches utilizing hypertext nodes to store identifying information about source and target documents or pages so that their relative positions in a hierarchy and other information can be determined by both a user and a quality control program ([Abstract] of Oren). Koka teaches utilizing hyperlinks to determine positions of related pages within a document and navigate from one page to a subsequent page of that particular document ([0020]). Since both Oren and Koka disclose storing and retrieving relative position of related pages within a document, they are appropriate to be combined with one another. It would have been obvious to

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an ordinary person of skilled in the art to incorporate the teachings of Koka with the teachings of Oren for the purpose noted above.

Second, Applicant argues towards independent **claims 3, 15, and 18** regarding that the combination of Oren and Koka does not teach or disclose *“establishing a user-executable navigation link from at least one sub-portion of the database to a second sub-portion of the database, the user-executable navigation link permitting a user to navigate from the at least one sub-portion to the second sub-portion, wherein the second sub-portion is non-sequential to the at least one sub-portion.”*

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the above remark. While it is true that Koka discloses navigating from one sub-portion of a web page to another sub-portion of a web page by means of hyperlinks, the teachings of Koka still applies to the above argued limitation. It is noted that the claimed language merely states *“each of the plurality of portions is subdivided into sub-portions in which information is stored (claim 3, Lines 6-7) and then “navigation link permitting a user to navigate from the at least one sub-portion to the second-sub-portion” (claim 3, Lines 13-15)]*. The claimed language does not require (emphasis added) that the first portion of a database contains the first sub-portion only and the second portion of the database contains the second sub-portion only. In other words, one portion of the database can have multiple sub-portions, which are first and second sub-portions as claimed. Koka then discloses navigating from a first sub-portion of a web page to another non-sequential sub-portion of the same web page using means of hyperlinks ([0026]-

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[0027]). Thus, the teaching of Koka clearly anticipates the above argued limitation.

Claims 5-14, and **20**'s rejections are maintained for the similar reasons presented above

In view of the above, the Examiner contends that all limitations as recited in the claims have been addressed in this instant Office action. Hence, Applicant's arguments do not distinguish over the claimed invention over the prior arts of record.

For the above reasons, the Examiner believes that rejection of this instant Office action is proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 3, 5, 7, 15, 18, and 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,539,387, filed on July 7, 1997; hereinafter Oren*) in view of Koka et al. (*Pub. No. US 2002/0059459, filed on August 24, 2001; hereinafter Koka*).

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Regarding **claim 3**, Oren clearly shows and discloses a computer-storage medium having computer program instructions stored thereon, the computer program instructions causing a processor to execute a method to enable management of information relating to a particular topic ([Column 3, Lines 56-63]), comprising:

compiling a database in which the information is stored, the database comprising a plurality of portions, each of the plurality of portions being subdivided into sub-portions in which information is stored (*Figure 2 shows the database structure with the circles 18 representing documents or pages containing information and the lines 20 representing connections between the pages 18. The hierarchy is organized as chapters, one or more levels of subchapters, and pages within the chapters or subchapters*, [Column 7, Lines 5-17]);

linking the sub-portions of each of the plurality of portions of the database to one another in a predetermined sequential arrangement such that, when the information is stored in the sub-portions, each subsequent sub-portion in the predetermined sequential arrangement contains further information on the topic (*The data units may comprise pages and chapters, each chapter being linked to one or more pages*, [Column 4, Lines 37-44]. *The page represented by 18a has two parents 18b and 18c. The page 18a can therefore be accessed through either of the two parents*, [Column 7, Lines 18-25]).

Koka discloses:

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establishing a user-executable navigation link from at least one sub-portion of the database to a second sub-portion of the database, the user-executable navigation link permitting a user to navigate from the at least one sub-portion to the second sub-portion, the second sub-portion being non-sequential to the at least one sub-portion (*while the linking of the URL addresses set forth above is sequential, that is from 40 to 40' to 40" along the length of the page 30, additional links can be provided to jump to different portions in a non-sequential order, [0027]*); and

recording an address in the database of each sub-portion from which the user-executable navigation link is made to allow a user to return to the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made (*arid links may be provided to return to the previous pages, [0027]*).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Koka with the teachings of Oren for the purpose of storing and retrieving relative position of related pages within a document using means of hyperlinks.

Regarding **claim 5**, Oren further discloses displaying a view of the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made, in the same format as it was displayed before the navigation link to the second sub-portion was made (*each screen or page is limited to contain only as much information, i.e., only as many paragraphs, as can be displayed at one time on a display, [Column 7, Lines 58-65]*).

Regarding **claim 7**, Oren further discloses defining primary key expressions in information that is stored, in use, by a compiler in selected sub-portions of the database and for establishing said navigation link to said second sub-portion of the database by receiving a user selection of said primary key expression (*The use of these chapter and paragraph types provides the capability to perform a keyword search for a word or term limited to a specific type of chapter or paragraph, or to limit a search through an index to a specific type of chapter or paragraph*, [Column 8, Lines 55-65]).

Regarding **claim 15**, Oren clearly shows and discloses an information management product ([Column 3, Lines 56-63]), which comprises:

a computer-storage medium for storing a database component and a computer program component;

said database component configured to store information relating to a particular topic, wherein the database component is stored on the computer-storage medium and comprising a plurality of portions, each of the plurality of portions are subdivided into sub-portions in which information on a particular aspect of the topic is stored (*Figure 2 shows the database structure with the circles 18 representing documents or pages containing information and the lines 20 representing connections between the pages 18. The hierarchy is organized as chapters, one or more levels of subchapters, and pages within the chapters or subchapters*, [Column 7, Lines 5-17]); and

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said computer program component configured to manage the information relating to the particular topic stored by the database component, wherein the computer program component is stored on the computer-storage medium and executable by a processor and including program instructions for linking the sub-portions of the plurality of portions to one another in a predetermined sequential arrangement wherein the information is stored in the sub-portions and each subsequent sub-portion in the predetermined sequential arrangement contains further information on the topic (*The data units may comprise pages and chapters, each chapter being linked to one or more pages, [Column 4, Lines 37-44]. The page represented by 18a has two parents 18b and 18c. The page 18a can therefore be accessed through either of the two parents, [Column 7, Lines 18-25]*).

Koka discloses:

establishing a user-executable navigation link from at least one sub-portion of the database to a second sub-portion of the database, the user-executable navigation link permitting a user to navigate from the at least one sub-portion to the second sub-portion, the second sub-portion being non-sequential to the at least one sub-portion (*while the linking of the URL addresses set forth above is sequential, that is from 40 to 40' to 40" along the length of the page 30, additional links can be provided to jump to different portions in a non-sequential order, [0027]*); and

recording an address in the database of each sub-portion from which the user-executable navigation link is made to allow a user to return to the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made (*arid links may be provided to return to the previous pages, [0027]*).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Koka with the teachings of Oren for the purpose of storing and retrieving relative position of related pages within a document using means of hyperlinks.

Regarding **claim 18**, Oren clearly shows and discloses a method of compiling a database of information relating to a particular topic ([Column 3, Lines 20-24]), which includes the steps of:

compiling a plurality of portions of the database, wherein each of the plurality of portions is subdivided into a plurality of sub-portions (*Figure 2*);

linking each of the plurality of sub-portions of each of the plurality of portions of the database to one another in a predetermined sequential arrangement (*The data units may comprise pages and chapters, each chapter being linked to one or more pages, [Column 4, Lines 37-44]. The page represented by 18a has two parents 18b and 18c. The page 18a can therefore be accessed through either of the two parents, [Column 7, Lines 18-25]*); and

storing the information by inserting the information in the sub-portions in an arrangement wherein each subsequent sub-portion contains further information on the topic than in an immediately preceding sub-portion to which

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the subsequent sub-portion is linked (*Figure 2 shows the database structure with the circles 18 representing documents or pages containing information and the lines 20 representing connections between the pages 18. The hierarchy is organized as chapters, one or more levels of subchapters, and pages within the chapters or subchapters, [Column 7, Lines 5-17]*).

Koka discloses:

establishing a user-executable navigation link from at least one sub-portion of the database to a second sub-portion of the database, the user-executable navigation link permitting a user to navigate from the at least one sub-portion to the second sub-portion, the second sub-portion being non-sequential to the at least one sub-portion (*while the linking of the URL addresses set forth above is sequential, that is from 40 to 40' to 40" along the length of the page 30, additional links can be provided to jump to different portions in a non-sequential order, [0027]*); and

recording an address in the database of each sub-portion from which the user-executable navigation link is made to allow a user to return to the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made (*and links may be provided to return to the previous pages, [0027]*).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Koka with the teachings of Oren for the purpose of storing and retrieving relative position of related pages within a document using means of hyperlinks.

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Regarding **claim 20**, Oren further discloses displaying a view of the sub-portion from which the navigation link is made, in the same format as it was displayed before the navigation link to another sub-portion was made (*each screen or page is limited to contain only as much information, i.e., only as many paragraphs, as can be displayed at one time on a display*, [Column 7, Lines 58-65]).

4. **Claims 6**, and **14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren in view of Koka, and further in view of Flinn et al. (*Pub. No. US 2001/0047358, filed on March 13, 2001; hereinafter Flinn*).

Regarding **claims 6**, and **14**, Oren, as modified by Koka, does not explicitly disclose recording and displaying title information representing each sub-portion from which the navigation link is made so as to provide a user with a record of those sub-portions of the database from which navigation links are made.

However, Flinn discloses recording and displaying title information representing each sub-portion from which the navigation link is made so as to provide a user with a record of those sub-portions of the database from which navigation links are made (*meta-information include a tile, a sub-title, one or more descriptions of the topic provided at different levels of detail, the publisher of the topic meta-information, the date the topic object was created. Meta-information may also include a pointer such as uniform resource locator (URL)*, [0045]. See further [0111] for displaying the metadata)

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It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Flinn with the teachings of Oren, as modified by Koka, for the purpose of managing information encapsulates the information as objects by facilitating the relationship between the objects ([Abstract] of Flinn).

5. **Claims 8-10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren in view of Koka, and further in view of Flora et al. (*Pat. No. US 6,714,215, filed on May 19, 2000; hereinafter Flora*).

Regarding **claim 8**, Oren, as modified by Koka, does not explicitly disclose the limitation of this instant claim.

However, Flora discloses establishing explanatory notes in which information can be entered by a compiler and for defining secondary key expressions in information that is stored, in use, by a compiler in selected sub-portions of the database and for linking each secondary key expression to a particular associated explanatory note in an arrangement wherein receiving the selection of a primary key expression from a user causes the associated explanatory note to be displayed (*the user is able to execute a hyperlink and display an expanded version of the visual media item. The user can jump to an expanded version of a visual media item that could include such things as explanatory text, related text articles or further hyperlinks to related information,* [Column 7, Lines 39-52]).

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It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Flora with the teachings of Oren, as modified by Koka, for the purpose of allowing a user to directly access items of visual and/or audio media by passing a cursor over points on an electronic map ([Abstract] of Flora).

Regarding **claim 9**, Flora further discloses defining primary key expressions in said explanatory notes and for establishing said navigation link from primary key expressions in said explanatory notes, to pre-determined sub-portions of the database (*a user is able to execute a hyperlink and display an expanded version of the visual media item. This expanded version could include further hyperlinks to related information or related text articles, ([Column 7, Lines 39-52]). It is obvious that these further hyperlinks could be primary expressions which link to another portion of the database*).

Regarding **claim 10**, Flora further discloses defining secondary key expressions in selected explanatory notes and for linking each secondary key expression to another explanatory note (*a user is able to execute a hyperlink and display an expanded version of the visual media item. This expanded version could include further hyperlinks to related information or related text articles, ([Column 7, Lines 39-52]). It is obvious that these further hyperlinks could be secondary expressions which link to another portion of the database*).

6. **Claim 11** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren in view of Koka, and further in view of Flora, and further in view of Flinn.

Regarding **claim 11**, Oren, as modified by Koka and Flora, does not disclose the limitation of this instant claim.

However, Flinn discloses establishing default explanatory notes in which information can be entered by a compiler, the program instructions being operable to display the default explanatory note simultaneously with the information in a particular sub-portion of the database (*When a topic object is selected, the display interface is reorganized to allow the direct viewing of the meta-information associated with the topic object as well as related topic objects. Meta-information for the related content object is displayed, as well as related objects, [0110]-[0111]*).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Flinn with the teachings of Oren, as modified by Koka and Flora, for the purpose of managing information encapsulates the information as objects by facilitating the relationship between the objects ([Abstract] of Flinn).

7. **Claims 12-13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oren in view of Koka, further in view of Flora, and further in view of Nielsen (*Pat. No. US 5,761,436, published on June 2, 1998*).

Regarding **claim 12**, Oren, as modified by Koka and Flora, does not teach the limitation of this instant claim.

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However, Nielsen discloses a feedback component including program instructions permitting any part of the information contained in a sub-portion or explanatory note of the database, to be selected by a user, and for the user's selection to be recorded (*a user interface that allows a user to interact with a computer display by pointing at selectable control areas on the display and activating a command or computer operation associated with the selectable control area*, [Column 4, Lines 11-15]).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Nielsen with the teachings of Oren, as modified by Koka and Flora, for the purpose of allowing the user to more quickly find and reference previously viewed hypernode by providing a hypertext user with a history facility for displaying accessed hypernodes ([Abstract] of Nielsen).

Regarding **claim 13**, Nielson further discloses recording users' selections of primary and secondary key expressions (*A user interface that allows a user to interact with a computer display by pointing at selectable control areas on the display and activating a command or computer operation associated with the selectable control area*, [Column 4, Lines 11-15]. *It's obvious that the primary and secondary key expressions are recorded since their accessed records are used to make up the history list for displaying accessed hypernodes*).

Conclusion

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8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Son T. Hoang whose telephone number is (571) 270-1752. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday (7:00 AM – 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Neveen Abel-Jalil can be reached on (571) 272-4074. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

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for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/S. T. H./
Examiner, Art Unit 2165
October 18, 2010

/NEVEEN ABEL JALIL/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2165